This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application:

## **Listing of Claims:**

Claims 1-82, 84, 85, 87, 88, 91-99, and 103-129 (cancelled)

Claim & (currently amended): <u>The A method for the treatment or prophylaxis</u> of Hepatitis C virus infection in a host <u>of claim 89</u>, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula V:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, wherein:

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently H; phosphate (including monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug) phosphate; stabilized phosphate prodrug; acyl (including lower acyl); alkyl (including lower alkyl); sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methanesulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently H or phosphate;

X<sup>1</sup> is selected from the group consisting of H, straight chained, branched or cyclic alkyl, CO-alkyl, CO-aryl, CO-alkoxyalkyl, chloro, brome, fluoro, iodo, OR<sup>4</sup>, NR<sup>4</sup>NR<sup>5</sup> or SR<sup>4</sup>; and

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are independently hydrogen, acyl (including lower acyl), or alkyl (including but not limited to methyl, ethyl, propyl, and cyclopropyl).

Claim 86 (currently amended): <u>The A method for the treatment or prophylaxis</u> of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a host <u>of claim 89</u>, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula X, <u>or XII</u>:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, wherein:

Base is a purine or pyrimidine base as defined herein;

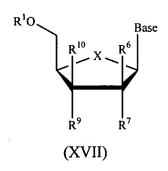
R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently H; phosphate (including monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug) phosphate (including monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug) phosphate; stabilized phosphate prodrug; acyl (including lower acyl); alkyl (including lower alkyl); sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methanesulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently M or phosphate;

R<sup>6</sup> is hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkyl), chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(acyl)<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>7</sup> is OR<sup>3</sup>, hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkyl), chlorine, bromine, iodine, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(acyl)<sub>2</sub>; and X is O, S, SO<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>.

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Claim 89 (currently amended): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a host, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula XVII:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable <u>or prodrug</u> thereof, <u>optionally in a pharmaceutically</u> <u>acceptable carrier or diluent</u>, wherein:

Base is a purine or pyrimidine base as defined herein;

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently H; phosphate (including monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug) phosphate (including monophosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate, or a stabilized phosphate prodrug) phosphate; stabilized phosphate prodrug; acyl (including lower acyl); alkyl (including lower alkyl); sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methane-sulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered *in vivo* is capable of providing a compound wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are independently H or phosphate;

R<sup>6</sup> is hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), chloro, bromo, fluoro, iodo, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(acyl)<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>7</sup> is OR<sup>2</sup>, hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkyl), -N(acyl)<sub>2</sub>;

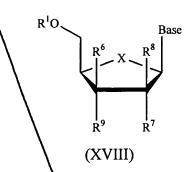
R<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, OR<sup>2</sup>, hydroxy, alkyl, azido, cyano, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, -C(O)O(alkyl), -O(acyl), -O(alkyl), -O(alkenyl), chlorine, bromine, iodine, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(acyl)<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>10</sup> is H, alkyl, chlorine, bromine or iodine; and

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X is O, S, SO or CH<sub>2</sub>.

Claim 90 (currently amended): <u>The A method for the treatment or prophylaxis</u> of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a host of claim 89, comprising administering an anti-virally effective amount of a compound of Formula XVIII:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, wherein:

Base is a purine or pyrimidine base as defined herein;

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently H; mono, di- or triphosphate; phosphate; a stabilized phosphate prodrug; acyl; alkyl; sulfonate ester; alkyl or arylalkyl sulfonyl; methane-sulfonyl; benzyl, wherein the phenyl group is optionally substituted with one or more substituents; a lipid; a phospholipid; an amino acid; a carbohydrate; a peptide; a cholesterol; or other pharmaceutically acceptable leaving group which when administered in vivo is capable of providing a compound wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently H or phosphate;

R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> is independently hydrogen, OR<sup>2</sup>, alkyl (including lower alkyl), alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, O-alkenyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, NO<sub>2</sub>, amino, loweralkylamino, or di(loweralkyl)amino, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(acyl)<sub>2</sub>; R<sup>9</sup> is OR<sup>2</sup>, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, Br-vinyl, O-alkenyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, NO<sub>2</sub>, amino, NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH(lower alkyl), -NH(acyl), -N(lower alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(acyl)<sub>2</sub>;

R<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> is are independently H, alkyl (including lower alkyl), chlorine, bromine or iodine; R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>9</sup>, or R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> can come together to form a bond; and X is O, S, SO<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>2</sub>.

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Claim 100 (currently amended): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a host, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

Claim 101 (currently amended): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a host, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

Claim 102 (currently amended): A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a host, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug thereof, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

Claim 130 (new): The method of any one of claims 83, 86, 89, 90, 100, 101, 102, or 140-145, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for oral delivery.

Claim 131 (new): The method of any one of claims 83, 86, 89, 90, 100, 101, 102, or 140-145, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for intravenous delivery.

Claim 132 (new): The method of any one of claims 83,\86, 89, 90, 100, 101, 102, or 140-145, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for parenteral delivery.

Claim 133 (new): The method of any one of claims 83, 86, 89, 90, 100, 101, 102, or 140-145, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for intradermal delivery.

Claim 134 (new): The method of any one of claims 83, 86, 89, 90, 100, 101, 102, or 140-145, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for subcutaneous delivery.

Claim 135 (new): The method of any one of claims 83, 86, 89, 90, 100, 101, 102, or 140-145, wherein the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is suitable for topical delivery.

Claim 136 (new): The method of any one of claims 83, 86, 89, 90, 100, 101, 102, or 140-145, wherein the compound is in the form of a dosage unit.

Claim 137 (new): The method of claim 136, wherein the dosage unit contains 10 to 1500 mg of the compound.

Claim 138 (new): The method of claim 136, wherein the dosage unit is a tablet or capsule.

Claim 139 (new): The method of any one of claims 83, 86, 89, 90, 100, 101, or 102, wherein the host is a human.

Claim 140 (new): A method for the treatment of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof.

Claim 141 (new): A method for the treatment of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof.

Claim 142 (new): A method for the treatment of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof.

Claim 143 (new): A method for the treatment of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Claim 144 (new): A method for the treatment of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

Claim 145 (new): A method for the treatment of a Hepatitis C virus infection in a human, comprising administering an antivirally effective amount of a compound of the structure:

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.